



Timely
Facts and Suggestions
For
LEE COUNTY
FARM WOMEN AND MEN



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We believe that the facts and suggestions made in this bulletin by our County Agents are sound and if followed by Lee County Farmers will produce better agricultural conditions. We have had this published for your benefit and trust it will be read and recommendations followed this year.

"We want to help those who endeavor to help themselves."

Signed,

FARMERS NATIONAL BANK, Opelika, Ala.
NATIONAL BANK OF OPELIKA, Opelika, Ala.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Auburn, Ala.
BANK OF AUBURN, Auburn, Ala.
PHENIX-GIRARD BANK, Phenix City, Ala.

OBJECTIVES

The main objective of this brief summary of agricultural facts is to bring to every Lee County farm home the outstanding facts which will help to increase the yearly cash income and to generally improve Lee County agricultural conditions.

These facts have been gathered from results of many years of work by the Alabama Experiment Station at Auburn and elsewhere over the state, also from U. S. Department of Agriculture and last by experience of farmers by demonstrations of these proven facts. They are, of course, incomplete in every detail but the outstanding practical points are listed.

We believe that there are a few farmers in Lee County who are practicing these facts and are making a comfortable living. These we would like for every surrounding farmer to study closely. Then with the college of agriculture located in this county, we are fortunate to be so near the source of information. The Home Demonstration Agent and County Agent are ever ready to help any farm home with any particular problem which they have. Then with the vocational schools at Smith Station and Auburn and others to be established, this gives additional help. As county workers, we have discussed over the main problems which we believe the farmers of Lee County have and in this summary you will find points which will help you.

The following suggestions or objectives are listed for use in establishing a well balanced system of farming:

1. Set up a sound working plan for continuing operation and work toward the fulfillment of this plan.
2. Improve the home, both interior and exterior. Too much stress cannot be placed upon the improvement of our farm homes.
3. Grow sufficient feed for all livestock kept on the farm. This feed may be used profitably through farm animals.
4. A twelve-month garden on every farm large enough to supply needs. Make out a canning budget to fit in with the needs of the family with your garden.
5. Grow each year enough livestock products to supply needs of family and have some extra to sell such as meat, eggs, poultry, cream, milk, butter, and vegetables.
6. Plan for three-fourths of cash money to come from cotton, one-fourth livestock products and otherwise. Place the best acres in cotton and fertilize accordingly.
7. Plant winter legumes for improving land and summer legumes for feed.
8. Terrace yearly a small acreage of your farm in the right way and gradually terrace the whole farm where needed.
9. Purchase labor saving machinery for home and farm, even if it is only one machine yearly.
10. Let uncultivable or lands not otherwise used, grow trees. They are profitable. Keep fire out.
11. Use radio for receiving timely agricultural information on market and so forth.
12. All farm boys and girls members of 4-H club, taking project yearly.
13. Cooperate in buying, transporting, and marketing surplus farm crops.
14. Take an active part in community and county affairs, especially in school and church work.
15. Use your county agents and vocational teachers for specific problems and detail information.

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THE HOME

1. The Kitchen should receive special attention.
 - a. Raise or lower tables to suit height of worker. Use blocks to raise them. Put wood box on legs.
 - b. Put in some kind of funnel with pipes or home-made sink if you cannot have a sink and running water.
 - c. Treat the floor in some way to eliminate unnecessary scrubbing, apply two treatments of hot linseed oil, dye with diamond dye solution, paint, or use linoleum.
 - d. Get more light into kitchen by painting walls or cutting windows.
 - e. Arrange working centers so as to save steps.
2. Outside.
 - a. Sod the yard in Bermuda grass. It prevents washing and is much more attractive and easier kept than a bare yard.
 - b. Enclose space between porch and ground with lattice, rock, or brick. This ties the house to the ground.
 - c. Bank evergreens around the base of the house, but don't dot them about over the yard.
 - d. Cut off back view by using hedge or tall growing shrubs.
 - e. Do not border the sides of the walk.
 - f. Paint the house for preservation and beauty.

CANNING BUDGET

Do your canning systematically by first planning how much it will take for your family. This will prevent serving anyone thing so often and from carrying things over from one year to another.

VEGETABLES

First decide how often during the week you wish to serve each vegetable, but plan to use tomatoes in some way at least three times a week; other things once a week.

For a family of 5 and allowing some for company—

Tomatoes, 60 qts.; Beans, 20 qts.; Soup Mixture, 20 qts.; Peas, 30 qts.; Carrots, Corn or Beets, 30 qts.; Fruits, Berries or Figs, 20 qts.; Peaches, 20 qts.; Pears or apples, 20 qts.

SUGGESTIVE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LEE COUNTY FARM FAMILY OF FIVE AND PER PLOW

- I. Production Home Supplies.
 1. Twelve months' garden with home orchard, where possible.
 2. Sweet potatoes, 30 bu.
 3. Irish potatoes, 20 bu.
 4. Syrup, 25 gal.
 5. Meat, 750 lbs. on foot.
 6. Hens, 50 to 100.
 7. One good cow to supply milk and butter (at least one quart of milk for every child, one pt. for adult daily.)
 8. Home Canned Products.
 - a. Vegetables—
 - Tomatoes, 60 qts.
 - Beans, 20 qts.
 - Soup Mixture, 20 qts.

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Peas, 30 qts.
Carrots, corn, or beets, 30 qts.

b. Fruits—

Berries or Figs, 20 qts.; Peaches, 20 qts.; Pears or Apples, 20 qts.

II. Crop Acreage per plow.

Cotton, 10-12.

Corn, 6-10.

Hay, 4-6;

Oats, 3-5.

Sweet potatoes, $\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$.

Irish potatoes, $\frac{1}{8}$.

Sugar Cane or Sorghum, $\frac{1}{4}$.

HOME GARDEN

Cultivation and Fertilization

Every farm home should have a twelve-month garden, if possible. The arrangement of garden should be such that cultivation may be made by horse drawn implements.

Vegetables require lots of quick acting fertilizer and an abundance of stable manure is good, and in addition, use acid phosphate and potash. Where no manure is applied the following commercial mixture is recommended: 600 to 1,000 lbs. 16% Acid Phosphate, 150 to 200 lbs. Muriate of Potash, and 350 to 500 lbs. of Nitrate of Soda. 1,000 to 1,500 lbs. of 8-4-4 and side dress with nitrate of soda is also good.

Vegetables require cultivation often. Ordinary preparation, as in field crops, is not sufficient. Use good seed and plant shallow. For most vegetables, one-half inch, is the proper depth.

Insects and diseases may be controlled by proper spraying or dusting.

Sucking insects (that take food by sucking from plant) may be killed by contact poison, such as kerosene emulsion or nicotine sulphate (Black Leaf "40").

To make nicotine sulphate solution, add 2 teaspoonfuls nicotine sulphate to one gallon water. Mix well and apply on plants where insects are feeding.

Chewing insects (that get food by eating part of plant) are controlled by dusting or spraying with arsenate of lead or calcium arsenate. For spraying use one-half teaspoon in one gallon water. For dusting use one part arsenate with nine parts of hydrated lime or air slaked lime. Mix and dust early in morning while plants are damp.

Vegetable Planting Table

Vegetables may be planted by months as follows:

February—Cabbage, carrot, collards, garlic, lettuce, leek, onions, peas, potatoes, radish and turnips.

March—Artichoke, globe, asparagus, beans, beets, brussel sprouts, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, celery, chard, corn, sweet, endive, horse radish, kale, lettuce, mustard, okra, onions, parsley, parsnips, peas, potatoes, radish, rhubarb, salsify, spinach, tomato, turnips.

April—Artichoke, globe, beans, beets, cabbage, corn, sweet, cucumber, egg-plant, gherkin, melon, mustard, okra, onions, pepper, potato, sweet, squash, tomato.

- May-June**—Beans, corn, sweet, cucumber, eggplant, gherkin, leek, melons, okra, onions, pepper, potato, sweet, salsify, squash, tomato.
- July-Aug.**—Beans, carrots, collards, corn, sweet, cucumber, endive, garlic, gherkin, melons, okra, onions, peas, pepper, potatoes, squash, and tomato.
- September**—Beans, beets, brussel sprouts, cauliflower, celery, chard, mustard, parsnips, peas, and rutabaga.
- Oct.-Nov.**—Asparagus, cabbage, horse radish, kale, parsley, radish, spinach, and turnips.

HOME ORCHARD

Cultivation and Fertilization

The average home orchard should be clean cultivated. Sweeps, scrapes with small plow and Gee Whiz harrows are good tools to use.

Manure is very effective in producing growth and fruit. With manure 350 lbs. acid phosphate and 50 lbs. potash per acre prove profitable. Nitrate of soda, if applied three weeks previous to blooming, is also recommended, 3 to 5 lbs. per mature tree.

Spraying

Good fruit is result of proper cultivation, fertilization, pruning, and spraying. The dormant spray should be applied before buds swell. One gallon oil emulsion to twenty-one gallons water or 3% solution makes good dormant spray for peach, apple, pear and grapes.

The peach requires three to five other applications of self-boiled lime sulphur with arsenate of lead added or commercial preparation. The first application being made when about three-fourths petals have fallen, the others every two to three weeks.

The apple also requires three to five other applications of solution lime-sulphur or commercial preparations.

Thinning

No tree can mature well all the fruit it sets in an average year, hence, thinning is necessary to produce increased quality and size of fruit. It also prevents breaking branches. Thinning not to be done until after the "May Drop." Peaches and apples should be left four to six inches apart."

Pruning

Peach.—Leave tree open-headed with branches low spreading, cut out one branch where heavy over-lapping occurs.

Apple.—Take out all dead and thick over-lapping branches. A main leader in center of tree is left and general tree shape left. Heavy pruning is not recommended.

Reference—A. P. I. Circular No. 79.

Varieties for Lee County

The varieties listed below are recommended for use in Lee County:

Apples: Delicious, Yates, Red Astrachan, Hackworth; Pears: Magnolia, Kieffer, Garber; Peaches: June Elberta, Carman, Hiley, Elberta, Augbert, Mayflower; Figs: Celeste, Brown Turkey, Lemon; Grapes: Moore's Early, Diamond, Niagara (white), Delaware (pink), Concord (blackish), Scuppernong; Dewberries: Lucretia, Young; Raspberries: Cuthbert (red), Van Fleet (red), Gregg (black), Cumberland (black); Strawberries: Klondyke, Missionary, Aroma; Pecans: Stuart, Success, Schley.

SOIL BUILDING

We are mining our soil fertility as we are our coal, iron ore, and so forth, and cutting off the food supply of our descendants, to handicap them in future farming.

Every plow should plant ten acres in legumes. Five of this in spring in soybeans, peas or velvet beans, the other five in fall in Austrian peas, monantha vetch or hairy vetch.

Summer legumes may follow oats, especially soy beans and peas. Better yields are made when planted about same time as cotton.

Winter legumes may follow cotton, corn, hay crops, or summer legumes. They give best results when planted last of September to middle of October.

An application of 400 pounds per acre of basic slag is recommended at planting time for summer and winter legumes.

Winter legumes may be planted with drill or broadcast. The general practice is broadcast. When sown in cotton middles use middle buster plowing shallow and making one trip between rows.

Inoculation, use both soil from land where these legumes have grown before and commercial.

Amount per acre—

Austrian peas, 35 lbs.; Hairy vetch, 25 lbs.; Monantha vetch, 25 lbs.

Time to turn—

Vetch grows off slowly in the spring and it is sometimes turned before having a chance to make any growth. When this green vetch from a square (10' x 10') will weigh 13 pounds, about 45 pounds of nitrogen per acre—or the equivalent of 300 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre—has been stored. Consult your county agent about time to turn under.

Where corn is to follow vetch do not plant until two weeks after vetch is turned under, since vetch attracts budworms which destroy young plants of corn. Cotton should not be planted until ten days after turning vetch since the rotting vetch rots cotton seed.

A crop of hairy vetch that will cut one ton of hay (dry matter) per acre, if turned under, will add to the land as much nitrogen as is contained in 400 pounds of nitrate of soda; and, in addition, much badly needed organic matter.

Summer legumes, see Hay crops.

TERRACING



A Well-constructed Broad-base Terrace

The conserving and maintaining of our soil is essential, not only to us now, but to the future generations. Our once fertile fields have been taken away by water and deposited elsewhere. Every farmer whose land washes should protect his soil by terracing. On general rolling land the wide base terrace is best; on steep slopes the width should be less.

For other information, get A. P. I. Circular, No. 94.

Guide for Determining the Distance Between Terraces

Slope of land in ft. per 100 ft.	Vertical Distance Between Terraces	Horizontal Distance Between Terraces
3 feet.....	3 ft. 0 in.....	100 feet
4 feet.....	3 ft. 0 in.....	75 feet
5 feet.....	3 ft. 6 in.....	70 feet
6 feet.....	3 ft. 9 in.....	63 feet
7 feet.....	4 ft. 0 in.....	57 feet
8 feet.....	4 ft. 3 in.....	53 feet
9 feet.....	4 ft. 6 in.....	50 feet
10 feet.....	4 ft. 9 in.....	48 feet
12½ feet.....	5 ft. 0 in.....	40 feet
15 feet.....	6 ft. 6 in.....	40 feet

A Guide Giving Terrace Grades

Length of Terrace (Feet)	Slope of Land		
	Slope, 5 ft. in 100 ft. (Inches)*	10 ft. in 100 ft. (Inches)*	15 ft. in 100 ft. (Inches)*
0 to 100	0.....	0.....	1.....
100 to 400	1.....	2.....	2.....
400 to 700	2.....	3.....	4.....
700 to 1000	4.....	5.....	6.....
1000 to 1300	5.....	6.....	7.....
1300 to 1600	6.....	7.....	7.....

* Inches per 100 feet.

Rules

1. Start at highest part of field and work down.
2. Plan to avoid short curves and big fills.
3. Plan outlets before laying off terraces.
4. A good terrace should be 18 to 25 ft. wide and 26 to 30 inches high.
"A terrace is just as good as the weakest place in it."

FARM MACHINERY EQUIPMENT

Sixty per cent of the cost of producing a crop is spent for man labor. We are consuming too much labor for the amount of crop.

It would be a mistake for a farmer beginning the use of two-horse equipment to buy too much at once, hence the pivot axle, pipe gang cultivator, a two-horse one row planter, with wheels that run between the beds, equipped with distributor, press wheels or covers, and with hopper that will plant all the farm crops is recommended for two-horse farm crop.

STUMP BLASTING

Placing the charge.—In tap-rooted stumps the charge should be placed inside the tap root. The hole should be started about 12 inches below the surface of the ground and bored at an angle of 45 degrees to a point a little beyond the center of the tap root. After placing the dynamite in the hole, tamp lightly with dirt and gradually increase the force of tamping, using clay until the hole is at least half filled.

When the boring method is not used, place a large load close against the tap root so as to cut it off and release stump.

In hard wood of non-tap-rooted stumps, the hole may be made by use of

either a wood auger, a good soil auger, or a driving bar and hammer. This hole should be made directly beneath the center of the stump at a depth varying with the size of the stump but deep enough to blow out the lateral roots. In case of large stumps it becomes necessary to spring the hole with half or third a cartridge in order to place enough explosive under the stump.

Amount of Explosive to Use for Pine Stumps

Diameter of stumps in inches	12	18	24	30	36	42	48
Pounds of explosive	1	1½	2	2½	3	3½	4

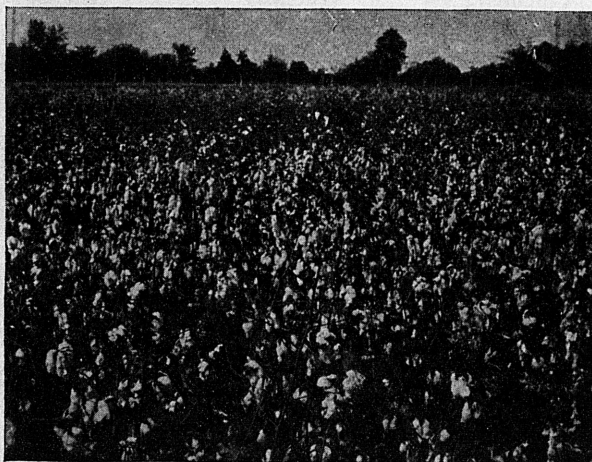
For sound hardwood stumps the charge should be approximately three times the size of the charge used on pine stumps.

There is no set rule relative to the size of the charge for blasting stumps. The table above is given as simply a guide to the beginner in blasting stumps.

Reference, A. P. I. Circular No. 88.

COTTON

Lee County Needs More Cotton per Acre, with Better Staple Variety



Cotton Made the Auburn Way

A recent special survey by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in Lee County shows the average yield of cotton to be approximately ¼ bale per acre, which cost between 18-20 cents per pound lint. Hence for profitable production, the yield should be from ¾ to bale per acre.

The following recommendations will increase yield and reduce cost.

Land that can not be made to produce 800 lbs. of seed cotton per acre is uneconomical and should not be planted in cotton.

Variety

The best variety of cotton for Lee County is Cook's Strain. On lands that wilt use Cook 307-6, otherwise Cook 588.

Fertilizer

The most economical fertilizer for cotton per acre basis is mixture of—
 400 lbs. acid phosphate.
 200 lbs. nitrate of soda.
 50 lbs. muriate of potash.

Apply all acid phosphate, muriate of potash, but only 50 lbs. of soda at planting. The remaining 150 lbs. of soda is applied as top dressing after cotton is chopped.

a. Mixing—

In mixing for the above in ton lots use—

8 sacks or 1,600 lbs. acid phosphate

1 sack of 200 lbs. nitrate of soda.

1 sack or 200 lbs. muriate of potash.

Pour out four sacks acid phosphate and spread evenly on clean floor or ground. Add in layers the following: One sack of soda, one sack of muriate of potash, then four sacks acid phosphate as final layer. With these ingredients in layers, take spade or shovel, thoroughly cut and mix; then resack.

Apply 500 lbs. of the above mixture at planting time, the remaining 150 lbs. soda to be applied as top dressing.

If 650 lbs. ready mixed fertilizer such as 8-4-4 or 10-3-3 is used at planting time, top dress with 100 lbs. nitrate of soda or nitrate of lime.

Spacing

Rows should be 3 feet apart and cotton two to three stalks, eighteen inches apart.

Cultivation

Just often enough to keep down weeds and grass. It is recommended that small harrows and cultivators be used, also the depth of plowing should be shallow. When cotton begins fruiting heavily cultivation should cease.

Boll Weevil

As stated above, land that cannot be made to produce 800 lbs. of seed cotton per acre will probably prove unprofitable to poison with calcium arsenate as dust for boll weevil. Begin dusting when 10% squares are punctured and repeat until crop of bolls is matured, making application every 3 to 4 days for first three times. Four to six applications may be necessary, and five to ten lbs. calcium arsenate per application.

Use two-horse, two-row duster for applying poison.

CORN

Variety

Whatley's Prolific is recommended since it has made greatest yield over all other varieties in the past five years.

Fertilizer

Nitrogen fertilizers are only fertilizers that pay under corn.

The most economical source of nitrogen for corn is found in turning a good crop of winter legumes such as Austrian peas or hairy vetch and then follow with



A Good Field of Corn

corn. When this is not available, apply one hundred to two hundred pounds

nitrate of soda when corn is from twelve inches to knee high as a side dressing.

Cultivation

Just often enough to keep down weeds and grass. The depth of plowing should be shallow, the last plowing to be given when corn is about waist high. Further plowing reduces yield.

Spacing

This varies with fertility of land. The average land in county should be left in rows four to six feet wide, plants left twenty-four to thirty-six inches in drill. It is best to plant row of soybeans, cowpeas, or velvet beans between every row of corn.

SWEET POTATOES

Variety

The leading varieties recommended for this county: Porto Rico, Nancy Hall, and Triumph.

Fertilizer

A mixture of 600 lbs. Acid Phosphate, 16%, 300 lbs. Nitrate of Soda, and 100 lbs. per acre Muriate of Potash. About one-half of soda may be applied after vines begin to run.

Spacing

Rows three feet apart and plants about twelve inches in drill. This is close enough to prevent extra large potatoes.

Treating Seed Potatoes

To prevent Black Rot and other fungus diseases seed potatoes should be treated before placing in bed. One ounce of corrosive sublimate to eight gallons of water will ordinarily treat enough seed potatoes for several families. Place potatoes in solution and leave for one and one half hours. Remove and then place in bed. Use soil from spot where potatoes have not grown.

Harvesting

Usually when leaves begin to turn brown around the edges potatoes are ready to harvest. They certainly should not be left in field when heavy frost begins.

Storage

Potatoes are very easily kept. First remove all bruised and cut potatoes. It is better to let potatoes dry in the field before hauling to house. Store in dry place and arrange to protect from cold.

IRISH POTATOES

The leading varieties of Irish potatoes are: Bliss, Triumph, and Cobbler. Planting time of these is about middle of February. They should be planted in water furrows and application of 1,000 lbs. of Acid Phosphate, 150 pounds soda at planting time and 300 pounds as side application, and 200 pounds Muriate of Potash per acre. Before planting it is best to disinfect potatoes with corrosive sublimate. See explanation under sweet potatoes for directions. Cultivating Irish potatoes do no need as many cultivations as ordinary garden crops, just often enough to keep down grass and weeds. The last plow should throw as much dirt as possible on top of plants. This

should be done when small potatoes are beginning to form, later cultivations are injurious. The time to dig potatoes is when leaves begin to turn brown. Store in cool, dry, dark place with plenty ventilation for passage of air. Heat and light destroy potatoes after they are harvested.

For controlling potato bugs, see formula for Calcium Arsenate, under gardens.

SUGAR CANE

Best results with Ribbon cane may be obtained by applying 600 pounds Acid Phosphate, 300 pounds Nitrate of Soda, and 100 pounds Muriate of Potash per acre. Acid, Muriate of Potash, and about one-third of the soda applied at planting. The remaining soda applied as top dressing when cane is twelve to eighteen inches high. The soda must be applied when cane is young to prevent tasting in the syrup. The cultivation should be just often enough to keep down weeds and grass. Bottom land or near stream makes better cane.

HAY

Legume hay is best for Lee County farmers to grow. Soybeans are most desirable. The O-too-tan variety leads in production per acre, although Laredo ranks next, and has advantage of producing and maturing more seed.



Soybean Hay Is Good for All Livestock

The Iron, New Era and Brabham varieties of peas are more suited to our conditions. These are, to large extent, resistant to nematode and wilt.

Velvet beans, both running and bunch, make good hay after beans are matured, and they may be planted and left until after crop is gathered to put up.

Planting Methods

The drill method is preferred over broadcast. Plant in two-foot rows and cultivate about twice with shallow plowing.

Fertilizer

Apply at planting time four hundred pounds basic slag or acid phosphate. Amount to plant per acre—

Variety	Drill	Broadcast
O-too-tan.....	9 to 11 lbs.....	60 lbs.
Laredo.....	8 to 10 lbs.....	60 lbs.
Peas.....	10 to 12 lbs.....	90 lbs.
Velvet Beans.....	12 to 15 lbs.....	90 lbs.

Time to Cut

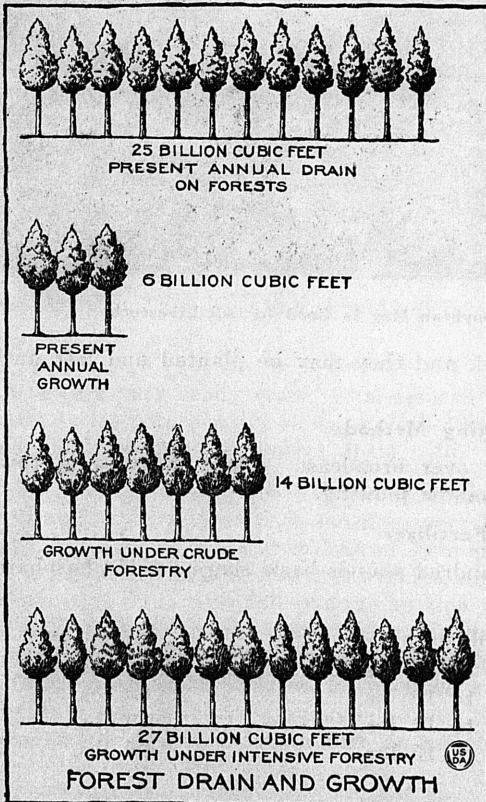
When beans or peas are about mature. To determine when hay is cured, take handful and twist, if cured, moisture will not show at twist.

PASTURES

The average farmer does not recognize the importance of a few acres in good pasture. Livestock gains may be increased and upkeep decreased by using pasture with feeding. There are two kinds of pastures which we may have. A temporary pasture is one which is planted and where livestock are permitted to gather. A permanent pasture is one in which Dallas, Carpet Grass, and Lespedeza are growing. One of the best temporary winter pasture may be had by planting velvet beans and corn. Another, by planting a mixture of two bushels of oats and one bushel of rye per acre. This comes off when livestock need green feed. A permanent pasture consisting of two to four acres will take care of the average plow basis.

The locating and making of a permanent pasture is one of great importance. Select low, moist land near or in reach of running water. It is better to have the stream running through land where pasture is to be made. Clear off briars, bushes, trees and underbrush. Begin at upper end of selected land and work down banks of stream. It is better to keep land clear of all briars, bushes and bitterweed. After land is clear, sow the following mixture of seed per acre: 10 lbs. Lespedeza, 5 lbs. Carpet Grass, and 3 lbs. Dallas. This to be sown between February 1st and March 15.

FORESTRY



Forestry is not a new crop, but it is one most farmers are not considering as important cash crop.

According to latest census, farmers in Lee County own 55,348 acres which is either growing timber or idle.

The most important thing to be done with this is to keep fire out. The construction of fire guards around land growing timber is recommended. This may be done by plowing several furrows near edge of timber, or raking trash and leaves back six to ten feet.

Remove from woods all undesirable trees which will never make good lumber. Especially all those that are small, knotty and crooked. Make fire wood of this.

Cut trees only between November 15th and February 15th.

Do not cut or sell immature trees except to improve stand.

POULTRY

The following pointers should be considered for profitable poultry keepers: Secure disease free stock, especially blood tested for white diarrhea. Good comfortable housing facilities should be had.

Rigid sanitation observed — keep houses clean, keep down lice and mites, clean drinking vessels often.

Proper feeding practices should be followed. Whatever method used, it should be followed entirely. The home mixture known as Auburn chick feeding has given excellent returns and may be used with profit.

The constant, rigid culling of all birds kept should be followed.

Light breeds of chickens, such as leghorns, should be hatched from March 15th to April 15th. Heavy breeds from January 1st to March 15th.

Leghorn pullets should be brought into laying at about five to six months of age. Larger breeds at six to seven months. Keep pullets on growing ration until latter part of September, then change to laying mash.

Change feed gradually from one period to another.

Auburn Poultry Feed Formulas

Period Feed, first 7-8 weeks.

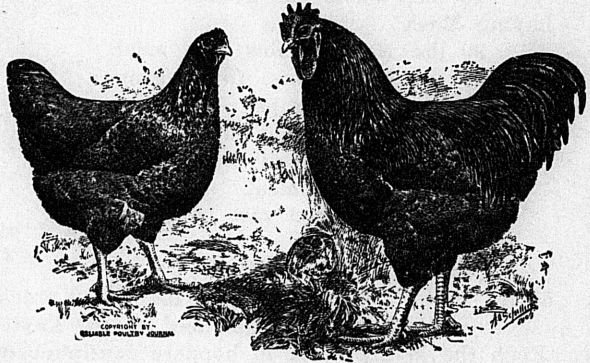
All mash chick starter:

- 45 lbs. No. 2 yellow corn meal.
- 20 lbs. Ground oat groats.
- 15 lbs. Gray shorts.
- 10 lbs. Dried buttermilk.
- 2 lbs. Meat scraps.
- 2 lbs. Alfalfa meal, finely ground.
- 2 lbs. Linseed meal (old process).
- 2 lbs. Sterilized raw bone meal.
- 1 lb. Pulverized charcoal.
- 1 lb. Fine salt.

Second feed period—Feed until mature.

Growing Mash:

- 30 lbs. No. 2 yellow corn meal.
- 20 lbs. Ground oat groats.
- 15 lbs. Gray shorts.
- 10 lbs. Pure wheat bran.
- 5 lbs. Alfalfa meal, finely ground.
- 5 lbs. Meat scraps.
- 7 lbs. Dried buttermilk.
- 3 lbs. Sterilized raw bone meal.
- 3 lbs. Linseed meal (old process).



1 lb. Pulverized charcoal.

1 lb. Fine salt.

Growing Grain:

50 lbs. No. 2 yellow corn, steel cut.

25 lbs. No. 2 milling wheat.

25 lbs. Whole oat groats.

Laying Mash:

30 lbs. No. 2 yellow corn meal.

20 lbs. Oat groats, finely ground.

20 lbs. Meat scraps.

10 lbs. Gray wheat shorts.

10 lbs. Pure wheat bran.

5 lbs. Alfalfa meal.

4 lbs. Sterilized raw bone meal.

1 lb. Fine salt.

Poultry Scratch Feed:

50 lbs. No. 2 milling wheat, 50 lbs. No. 2 cracked yellow corn.

Feeding Suggestions for the Laying Flock

1. Keep the laying mash in hoppers continuously.
2. Feed 8 to 12 pounds of scratch feed daily per 100 birds. The amount needed varies according to condition of birds, breed and time of year.
3. Provide plenty of clean fresh water.
4. Supply plenty of green feed, oyster shell, and grit.
5. Keep poultry house dry and sanitary.
6. During the fall and winter months in addition to above, feed daily 3 pounds of laying mash moistened with milk or hot water, per 100 birds.

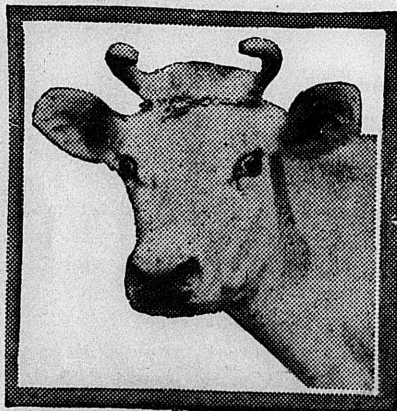
Reference Bulletins

U. S. D. Bulletins, numbers, 1541, 801, 1337, 1427, 1112, and 1538.

A. P. I. Auburn, Circular number 109.

DAIRY COW

Better feeding, care and good pasture will increase production of dairy cow.



Every farm home should have plenty of milk and butter.

Grow as much of the crops in amount listed below.

Amount feed required per dairy cow per year:

2 tons good legume hay (soybean or peavine).

15 bu. corn.

500 lbs. velvet beans or 15 bu. of oats.

400 lbs. wheat bran.

400 lbs. cotton seed meal.

Plant at least one acre per cow in oats to supply part of winter pasture.

See recommendations on pasture for summer pasture.

See that cow is in good condition at calving time.

Breed to pure-bred bull with high producing ancestors.

Ration to use for summer feeding on pasture:
 200 lbs. corn and cob meal.
 50 lbs. velvet bean meal or ground oats.
 50 lbs. cotton seed meal.

Ration to use in winter with legume hay:
 300 lbs. corn and cob meal.
 50 lbs. velvet bean meal.
 50 lbs. wheat bran.
 100 lbs. cotton seed meal.
 5 lbs. salt.

Feed one lb. of grain mixture for each two and one-half to three lbs. of milk produced and two lbs. hay for each one hundred pounds live weight of cow daily.

Reference bulletins—

A. P. I. Cir. 93 and 50.
 U. S. D. A. bulletin, 1470.

HOGS

The following breeds are suited to Lee County: Duroc Jersey, Poland China, Berkshire, and Hampshire.

Pure bred hogs cost less and will pay greater profit over a period of years.

The brood sow should be large and true to breed type and one that produces large litters.

Every farm should have sufficient brood sows to supply all tenants, with pigs for meat production.

Pastures are necessary for hogs, when fed on pasture they produce gains with less grain and cheaper. Lice, worms, and all hog diseases are more easily controlled when on pasture. With permanent pasture, plant one acre of corn and soybeans, mammoth yellow or Biloxi, to be hogged down.

A mineral mixture of equal parts by weight of charcoal, slaked lime and salt should be kept before hogs all the time.

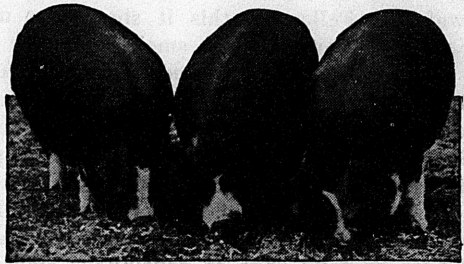
Extra care of sow before and after farrowing pays. Place sow in clean, dry, disinfected quarters and build guard rail around side of stall or hog house to prevent crushing of pigs against wall. Supply good bedding such as straw. Feed sow a laxative feed, such as a bran mash just before farrowing. After farrowing feed very little for next twenty-four hours, and increase feed gradually. Have plenty of clean water available at all times.

Rations for Suckling Period First Eight Weeks

Start pigs to eating cracked or shelled corn as soon as they will eat. Change to ration of corn 1 part, skim milk 3 parts; or corn 60 pounds, wheat shorts 32 pounds, tankage 8 pounds, giving the pigs all they clean up.

Rations for Development Period Second Eight Weeks

Continue to feed one of the above rations, using 3 to 4 pounds of feed for each 100 pounds of pig. Allow them to run on a good pasture.



Purebred Hogs with Plenty of Feed and Pasture
 Make Cheap Pork

Rations for Fattening Period

Turn pigs on corn, and soybeans. If feeding in dry lot, use ear corn and mixture of shorts 4 parts, tankage 1 part. Feed all they will clean up. Push pigs during fattening period, they should weigh 200 pounds when six months old.

Castration of boar pigs should take place two weeks before or two weeks after weaning.

Curing Methods

After being thoroughly cooled meat can be cured by the following methods.

Dry Salt Method: For each 100 pounds of meat use 7 pounds of common salt, 2½ pounds of sugar, and 2 ounces of saltpeter.

Mix ingredients thoroughly. Rub one-third of mixture on meat and pack it on a table or in a box and allow it to remain 3 days. Break the pack and rub one-half of the remaining mixture on the meat and repack. After 7 days unpack and rub with remainder of mixture and then pack it in box or barrel and allow it to remain until thoroughly cured.

The length of the curing period will vary with the size of the pieces. It should remain packed 1½ days for each pound that the pieces average in weight. Following this it should be unpacked and washed in lukewarm water and hung in the smokehouse for smoking.

Smoking: Meat cured by either the dry salt or brine method should be thoroughly smoked. To do so it should be hung in a house located in a cool dry place and sufficiently tight to hold the smoke. To prevent overheating and to insure even smoking the meat should be hung 6 to 8 feet above the floor. High temperatures must be lowered.

Any kind of hard wood is satisfactory for smoking meat but soft wood should not be used. Corn cobs are frequently used and are satisfactory. Three or four days of continuous smoking is sufficient.

Directions for using commercial meat smoking products appear on the containers.

Reference, A. P. I. Cir. Nos. 101, 56, and 70. F. B. No. 1437 and 951.

WORK STOCK

Every mule or horse should have about 75 bu. of corn and 1½ tons of legume hay, such as peavine or soybean.

Best power is obtained from work stock when they are in good flesh. Feed to keep them this way.

1. Keep salt available at all times.
2. Pasture ranks first as a green forage.

Management and feeding varies in seasons of heavy and light work.

The reference bulletins listed at end of each topic contain detail information and are worth securing and reading. The letters F. B. refers to Farmer's Bulletin, published by U. S. Department of Agriculture, while letters A. P. I. refer to Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala. To secure these bulletins ask the county agent or write to Alabama Extension Service, Auburn, Ala.

**FOLLOW YOUR EXPERIMENT STATION RECOMMENDATIONS AND
YOU WON'T GO WRONG**